



Children's Hospital Westmead St 2 Project
Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment

V1

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Health Infrastructure

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Document history and status

Revision	Date	Description	Author	Checked	Reviewed	Approved
001	02/07/2020	Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment Draft 1	A. Seifertova	O. Macgregor	02/07/2020	02/07/2020
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Executive Summary

This report presents the results of an Aboriginal heritage due diligence assessment for the Children's Hospital Westmead Stage 2 Redevelopment Project (CHW). The proposed works will include construction of a new Paediatric Services Building (PSB), construction of a new multi-storey car park (MSCP), and construction of an integrated building (KIDSPARK).

The assessment has been prepared to ensure Health Infrastructure exercises due diligence when carrying out the proposed infrastructure and that Aboriginal objects, if present, are not harmed. This report has been prepared in accordance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (DECCW 2010b) and determines if further archaeological assessment is required.

A search of the AHIMS site register, and review of the environmental, cultural and archaeological context, along with a site inspection has demonstrated that the study area has low-nil potential for Aboriginal objects and places. The study area is heavily disturbed from historical land use of the region for farming and agricultural purposes, and from recent development associated with the hospital. The area does not have a likelihood of containing Aboriginal objects that would be sufficient to trigger any further archaeological assessments.

The following recommendations are made if Aboriginal objects or sites are unexpectedly found during excavation.

- An unexpected finds protocol be put in place prior to the commencement of work (refer to Appendix B). This protocol is to be followed if a previously unrecorded or unanticipated Aboriginal object (including objects that are suspected to be Aboriginal objects) are encountered during project works; and
- If human remains, or suspected human remains, are found during excavation, all work in the vicinity should cease immediately. The site should be secured and the NSW Police and the DPIE notified.

Important note about the report

The sole purpose of this report and the associated services performed by Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd (Jacobs) is to undertake an Aboriginal Heritage Due Diligence Assessment in accordance with the scope of services set out in the contract between Jacobs and Health Infrastructure.

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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Term
ACHCRP	<i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Consultation Requirements for Proponents 2010</i>
AHIMS	Aboriginal Heritage Information Management Systems
AHIP	Aboriginal heritage Impact Permit
CASB	Central Acute Services Building
CHW	Children's Hospital at Westmead
Code of Practice	<i>Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW</i>
DPIE	Department of Planning, Industry and Environment
Due Diligence Code of Practice	<i>Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales</i>
EPBC Act	<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>
EP&A Act	<i>Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979</i>
HI	Health Infrastructure NSW
KIDSPARK	Integrated building
Jacobs	Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd
LALC	Local Aboriginal Land Council
LEPs	Local Environment Plans
LGA	Local Government Areas
MSCP	Multi-storey car park
NPW Act	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>
NPW Regulation	<i>National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019</i>
SCHN	Sydney Children's Hospitals Network

1. Introduction

1.1 Project background

Jacobs Group (Australia) Pty Ltd (Jacobs) was commissioned by PricewaterhouseCoopers on behalf of Health Infrastructure NSW (HI) to provide an Aboriginal heritage assessment in relation Children's Hospital at Westmead Stage 2 Redevelopment Project (CHW). The proposed works will include construction of a new Paediatric Services Building (PSB), construction of a new multi-storey car park (MSCP), and construction of an integrated building (KIDSPARK).

Currently, the CHW is the main paediatric referral hospital for Western Sydney and it provides quality care and clinical services to approximately 80,000 sick children each year. It is the largest paediatric centre in NSW and provides excellent care for children across wider NSW. This project will enable the expansion and replacement of acute paediatric services in order to further the Sydney Children's Hospitals Network (SCHN) purpose of "helping children and young people live their healthiest lives". The CHW Stage 2 will follow the Children's Hospital at CHW Stage 1 Redevelopment which provides expanded Emergency, Short Stay and Operating Suite paediatric services within the new Westmead Central Acute Services Building (CASB).

1.2 Description of the project

The CHW Stage 2 redevelopment will seek to provide additional built capacity to enable expansion and replacement of the services listed below, which were identified as key priorities during the development of the Clinical Services Plan and subsequent Investment Decision Template:

- Operating Theatres;
- Interventional Suites;
- Cardiac Cath Lab;
- Neonatal Intensive Care Unit;
- Paediatric Intensive Care Unit;
- Comprehensive Cancer Centre;
- Acute inpatient and day only beds;
- Sterilisation services (additional equipment to enable a precinct solution);
- Pharmacy Department;
- Expansion of Pathology services;
- Mental Health inpatient and ambulatory care (proposed refurbishment and expansion);
- Car Parking, including consideration of a replacement car park to enable the demolition of P17; and
- additional support spaces including Back of House, Parent Facilities and improved consumer amenities provisions for link ways, required engineering services upgrades, floor realignment and road upgrades.

The development of CHW Stage 2 will require three development zones, a 11,200m² footprint adjacent to the CASB which will require the demolition of the CHW forecourt and 'gum tree lot'.

1.3 Study area

The CHW is located on the corner of Hawkesbury and Hainsworth street in Westmead. The hospital occupies a site approximately 3 km North-West of the Parramatta CBD and 27 km West of Sydney. The study area sits within the CHW (refer to Figure 1-1).

1.4 Purpose of this report

Jacobs have been commissioned to provide an Aboriginal heritage due diligence assessment in accordance with the *Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales* (Due Diligence Code of Practice) (DECCW 2010b) for the proposed project works at Westmead, New South Wales. The purpose of this assessment is to advise on the potential Aboriginal heritage constraints present for the project.

1.5 Limitation

This report addresses the archaeological potential for Aboriginal objects and places only. It does not include a detailed assessment of the Aboriginal cultural heritage values in the study area or any consultation with the Deerubbin Local Aboriginal Land Council (LALC) or other Aboriginal groups.

1.6 Methodology

The methodology used for this due diligence assessment follows that outlined in the Due Diligence Code of Practice and includes the following:

- A description of relevant heritage legislation (Section 2);
- A review of the environmental context for the study area (Section 3);
- A review of the project area's cultural context (including historical and Aboriginal context) (Section 4);
- A review of the project area's archaeological context including a search of Aboriginal heritage databases (Section 5);
- The results of a site visit (Section 6); and
- Conclusions and recommendations (Section 6.3).

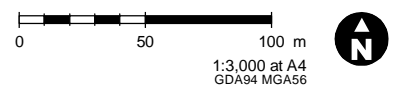
1.7 Authorship

This report was authored by Alexandra Seifertova (Graduate Archaeologist, Jacobs). This report was reviewed by Oliver Macgregor (Senior Archaeologist, Jacobs). Spatial mapping was provided by Kasia Dworniczak (Senior GIS Consultant, Jacobs).



Legend

Study Area



Data sources

Jacobs 2020
MetroMap 2020
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Figure 1-1 Study area

2. Legislative framework

2.1 Aboriginal cultural heritage legislation

The following table presents a summary of State and Commonwealth heritage legislation relevant to the study area. It is intended to be general in nature and for information purposes only.

Table 2-1: Aboriginal cultural heritage legislation

Reference	Requirements
<i>Environmental Planning & Assessment Act 1979</i> (EP&A Act) (DPE 1979)	<p>Framework for environmental planning and assessment in NSW. Including the requirement for environmental impacts to be considered prior to development approval.</p> <p>Includes requirements for Aboriginal cultural heritage items and places.</p>
<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i> (NPW Act) (OEH 2012a)	<p>The NPW Act provides for the protection of Aboriginal objects and Aboriginal places. Under the Act (Section (s) 5), an Aboriginal object is defined as:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">‘any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft for sale) relating to indigenous and non-European habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation both prior to and concurrent with the occupation of that area by persons of European extraction and includes Aboriginal remains’.</p> <p>An Aboriginal place is defined under this Act as an area that has been declared by the Minister administering the NPW Act as a place of special significance for Aboriginal culture. It may or may not contain physical Aboriginal objects.</p> <p>Under Section 85 of the NPW Act, the Chief Executive is responsible for the care, protection and preservation of Aboriginal objects and places in NSW.</p> <p>Under Section 89A of the NPW Act it is a requirement to notify the Chief Executive of Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) of the location of an Aboriginal object. Identified Aboriginal items and sites are registered with NSW on the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management Systems (AHIMS).</p> <p>Under Section 86(1) of the NPW Act it is an offence to knowingly destroy, deface, damage or desecrate, or cause or permit the destruction, defacement, damage or desecration of an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place, without the prior written consent from the Chief Executive of DPIE. Penalties apply to the offence of knowingly impacting on an Aboriginal object or Aboriginal place. The largest penalties apply when a person harms an object that they know to be an Aboriginal object (called a ‘knowing offence’). However, a ‘strict liability’ offence still applies, under Section 86(2), whether or not a person knows it is an Aboriginal object or place.</p> <p>Section 87(2) of the NPW Act provides that it is a defence to the provisions of Section 86(2) if the defendant exercised due diligence to determine whether an Aboriginal object would be harmed, and reasonably determined that no Aboriginal object would be harmed. This is not a defence to the offence of knowingly harming an Aboriginal object (offences that contravene Section 86(1)).</p>
Due Diligence Code of Practice (DECCW 2010b)	<p>This guideline is intended to assist individuals and organisations to exercise due diligence when carrying out activities that may harm Aboriginal objects and to determine whether they should apply for consent in the form of an AHIP. A code of practice has been developed to guide proponents on how to ensure a defence to the ‘strict liability’ offence of harm to an Aboriginal object or place. A</p>

Reference	Requirements
	<p>proponent would be found not guilty of the offence if it can be proved that the proponent demonstrated due diligence in investigating the likelihood of impact to Aboriginal heritage by the proposed activity. This code sets out the reasonable and practicable steps which individuals and organisations need to take in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ identify whether or not Aboriginal objects are, or are likely to be, present in an area; ▪ determine whether or not their activities are likely to harm Aboriginal objects (if present); and ▪ determine whether an AHIP application is required. <p>Consultation with the Aboriginal community is not a formal requirement of the due diligence process. However, proponents may wish to consider undertaking consultation if it will assist in informing decision-making. If at any point an application is made for an AHIP then the consultation must be undertaken in accordance with the requirements in clause 60 (1) of the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Regulation 2019</i> (NPW Regulation).</p> <p>Due diligence amounts to taking reasonable and practicable steps to protect Aboriginal objects. The Code of Practice provides one process for satisfying the Due Diligence Code of Practice for the Protection of Aboriginal Objects in New South Wales 2010 requirements. It is not mandatory to follow this code. An individual or corporation can take other measures, provided that such measures are objectively reasonable and practicable and meet the ordinary meaning of exercising due diligence. Provisions relating to the due diligence system were effective from 1 October 2010.</p>
<p><i>Code of Practice for Archaeological Investigation of Aboriginal Objects in NSW</i> (Code of Practice) (DECCW 2010a)</p>	<p>The Code of Practice sets out the detailed requirements for archaeological investigations of Aboriginal objects in NSW for activities that require assessment under Part 4 or Part 5 of the EP&A Act. An AHIP to undertake sub-surface test excavations is not required if complying with this code, as sub-surface testing comply with the Code are excluded from the definition of harm to an Aboriginal object. The code sets out in detail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ minimum qualifications for anyone undertaking archaeological investigation under the Code in NSW; ▪ assessment steps required to be undertaken for all archaeological investigation; and ▪ assessment steps that may be required to be undertaken to adequately characterise the Aboriginal objects being investigated. <p>This code of practice must be used for investigation that is likely to result in an AHIP application.</p>
<p><i>Native Title (NSW) Act 1994</i> (OEH 2012b)</p>	<p>The <i>Native Title (NSW) Act 1994</i> was introduced to ensure that the laws of NSW are consistent with the <i>Commonwealth Native Title Act 1994</i>. It validates past and intermediate acts which may have been invalidated because of the existence of native title.</p>
<p><i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984</i> (Australian Government 2005)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protects Aboriginal cultural property in a wider sense and includes any places, objects and folklore that 'are of particular significance to Aboriginals in accordance with Aboriginal tradition'. ▪ The Act may apply to contemporary Aboriginal cultural property as well as ancient sites.

Reference	Requirements
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The responsible Minister may make a declaration under Section 10 of the Act in situations where state or territory laws do not provide adequate protection of heritage places.
<i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (EPBC Act) (Australian Government 1999)	<p>The EPBC Act provides protection for Indigenous heritage places that are nationally or internally significant, or that are on land that is owned or managed by the Commonwealth. Lists and registers made under the Act include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a National Heritage list of places of natural, Indigenous and historic places that of outstanding heritage value to the nation; a Commonwealth Heritage List of heritage places owned or managed by the Commonwealth; and management of the Register of the National Estate. <p>An independent expert body, the Australian Heritage Council, advises the Minister on the listing and protection of heritage places.</p>
<i>Native Title Act 1993</i> (Australian Government 2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognises and protects native title and provides that native title cannot be extinguished contrary to the <i>Native Title Act 1993</i>. National Native Title Tribunal is a Commonwealth Government agency set up under this Act and mediates native title claims under the direction of the Federal Court of Australia. National Native Title Tribunal maintains the following registers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Native Title Register; Register of Native Title Claim; Unregistered claimant applications; and Register of Aboriginal land use agreements. <p>A search of the National Native Title Register on 29 June 2020 shows no active native title claims or applications for native title over the study area.</p>
<i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983</i> (NSW) (NSW Government 1983)	<p>The <i>Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983</i> recognises the rights of Aboriginal people in NSW and provides a vehicle for the expression of self-determination and self-governance.</p> <p>The purposes of the Act are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide land rights for Aboriginal persons in NSW; To provide for representative LALCs in NSW; To vest land in those LALCs; To provide for the acquisition of land, and the management of land and other assets and investments, by or for those LALCs and the allocation of funds to and by those LALCs; and To provide for the provision of community benefit schemes by or on behalf of those LALCs.

2.2 Local Environment Plans

Local Environment Plans (LEPs) are a type of environmental planning instrument, which are legal documents that control development and set out how land is to be used. LEPs apply either to all or part of a local government area. LEPs guide planning decisions for local government areas. They do this by allocating 'zones' to different parcels of land, such as rural, residential, industrial, public recreational, environmental conservation, and business zones. Each zone has a number of objectives, which indicate the principal purpose of the land, such as agriculture, residential or industry. Each zone also lists which developments are permitted with consent,

permitted without consent, or prohibited. All land, whether privately owned, leased or publicly owned, is subject to the controls set out in the LEP. LEPs determine the form and location of new development and provide for the protection of open space and environmentally sensitive areas.

The study area is located within the City of Parramatta Local Government Areas (LGA). In accordance with the local planning instruments, being the City of Parramatta LEP 2011 (City of Parramatta Council 2011), Aboriginal heritage is protected as follows:

In respect to places of Aboriginal heritage significance the consent authority must, before granting consent under this clause to the carrying out of development in a place of Aboriginal heritage significance:

- a) consider the effect of the proposed development on the heritage significance of the place and any Aboriginal object known or reasonably likely to be located at the place; and
- b) notify the local Aboriginal communities (in such way as it thinks appropriate) about the application and take into consideration any response received within 28 days after the notice is sent.

The significance of Aboriginal heritage in the study area is considered further at Sections 6 and 7 below.

3. Environmental context

3.1 Landform

The study area is located within the Cumberland Plain of the Sydney Basin. The Sydney Basin is a large geological feature that stretches from Batemans Bay to Newcastle and west to Lithgow. Landforms within the study area are predominantly gently undulating slopes and crests, with low ridgelines generally tending north-south or northeast-southwest. Open depressions, creek channels and areas of floodplain are present and are associated with tributary watercourses and with South Creek (Cardno 2019: 1). Within the study area, the landform is comprised of broad rounded crests and ridges with gently inclined slopes.

The various land uses across the Westmead Precinct since 1788 and primarily during the mid to late twentieth century, have resulted in the modification of natural land form units and surfaces. In some cases, it would appear that the land has been excavated to create level surfaces, whilst fill deposits appear to have been laid to raise the level of other surfaces.

3.2 Geology and soils

The study area is located within the Sydney Basin, a structural basin which is comprised of a Permian-Triassic (290-200 million years old) sedimentary sequence. The Sydney Basin formed as a result of a marine transgression at the end of the Late Palaeozoic glaciation, followed by a marine regression in the Late Permian and Triassic. The lowest division of the Sydney Basin is the Narrabeen group, which is overlain by Hawkesbury sandstone, and subsequently the Wianamatta group (Herbert 1983).

The geology underlying the study area can be understood from the 1:250 000 geological map of Sydney (Bryan 1966). The study area is primarily underlain by Wianamatta group shale (Ashfield shale) which consists of dark-grey to black claystone-siltstone and fine sandstone-siltstone laminate (Clark and Jones 1991). Sections of the study area are also underlain by Hawkesbury Sandstone, which is made up of medium to very coarse-grained quartz sandstone with minor laminated mudstone and siltstone lenses (Clark and Jones, 1991). This geological profile is common around watercourses within the Westmead area. Small quartz pebbles, commonly used for flaked artefacts, occur in Hawkesbury sandstone. These pebbles could be collected from stream beds or chipped out of the sandstone and used for artefact manufacture (Attenbrow 2010: 43).

The 1:100,000 scale Soil Landscape series maps of Sydney indicates that soils within the study are comprised of black town residual soil landscape (Figure 3-1). These soils are characterised by shallow to moderately deep (less than 100 centimetres) hard-setting, red and brown podzolic soils on crests, grading to yellow podzolic soils on lower slopes and drainage lines (Bannerman and Hazelton 1990). Blacktown residual soil landscape is characterised by gently undulated rises on Wianamatta Group shales. Local relief to 30 metres and slopes usually >5 per cent with broad rounded crest and ridges with gently inclined slopes.

3.3 Vegetation and hydrology

The purpose of this section is to provide an indication of the types of vegetation and resources which were likely to have been available to Aboriginal people in the past. The study area is on the interface of the Northern Hinterland Wet Sclerophyll Forests and the Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands. The Northern Hinterland West Sclerophyll Forests are characterised by a grassy undercover under an open layer of a variety of eucalypts that may have exceeded 40 metres in height (Keith 2004: 70-71). The Coastal Valley Grassy Woodlands included species such as Forest Red Gum, with an understorey of shrubs such as blackthorn, wattle, gorse bitter pea and prickly beard-heath (Keith 2004: 87).

These floral communities would have also supported a variety of faunal resources for Aboriginal use. These would have included kangaroos, wallabies, possums, echidnas, lizards, snakes and birds. In addition, the study area would have been within easy distance of the Parramatta River's estuarine resources of rock oysters, cockles and other shellfish.

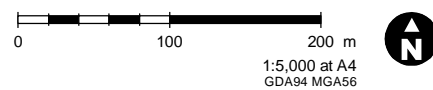
Emus, wallabies and kangaroo appear to be prevalent in the area With NSW corps officer John MacArthur boasting that he, his servants and hunting dogs killed on average 136 kilograms of wild game a week around Parramatta and the surrounding area (Karskens 2013: 102).

The availability of water has implications for the range of resources available and the suitability of an area for Aboriginal occupation. The study area is located near the confluences of Toongabbie Creek and Parramatta River. Toongabbie Creek is located approximately 130 metres to the north of the study area, while Parramatta River is 400 metres to the east. Parramatta River is tidal in its lower reaches, but the abundant flow of freshwater streams into it renders the water brackish. The two tributaries would have provided Aboriginal people with a variety of resources. The freshwater streams which entered Parramatta River would have supported mullet, crayfish, shellfish and turtles, while the river proper would have supported saltwater resources such as fish, shellfish, molluscs and eels (Kass and Liston 1996: 6).



Legend

 Study Area	Soil
	 Erosional
	 Residual



Data sources

Jacobs 2020
MetroMap 2020
OEH 2017
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and Innovation 2019



Figure 3-1 Soil landscapes of the study area

4. Cultural context

4.1 Social organisation, settlement, and subsistence

The study area itself was occupied by the numerous clans of the Darug Iyura, known as the Boorooberongal clan of the Burrumattagal area from which the name of Parramatta itself stems from. As English occupation continued the lines of the Darug tribe became blurred with the death, separation and isolation of their people. At the turn of the century the families of the Darug tribe were spread out across various tribes across Sydney including the Dhurawal (also spelt Thurawal) in present day Campbelltown and Bankstown, and inner Sydney tribes of Bidjigal, Gadigal, Gammereigal and Gweagal of the Dharawal nations and as far south as the Mulgo Walbanji, Woolongong Wuululuwungawayu and Yuin tribes.

The study area is located within the traditional lands of the Darug people. The lands of the Darug extended from the coast between Port Jackson and Botany Bay, over the Cumberland Plain to the Blue Mountains (Horton 1996). The Darug language comprised two dialects: a coastal dialect spoken within Sydney (north of Botany Bay, south of Port Jackson and west to Parramatta), as well as to the north of Port Jackson; and a hinterland dialect, spoken on the Cumberland Plain from Appin in the south to the Hawkesbury River in the north and west of the Georges River, Parramatta and on the Lane Cove River and Berowra Creek (Attenbrow 2010: 34).

Early accounts of Aboriginal people date to the time of European colonisation. In April 1788, shortly after establishing the colony, Governor Philip made a reconnaissance visit along the Parramatta River as far as Rose Hill. He reported in a letter to Lord Sydney dated 15 May 1788:

In this journey I was surprized (sic) to find temporary huts made by the natives far inland, where they must depend solely on animals for food, and to procure which we have never yet seen any other weapon than the spear... These huts consist of only a single piece of bark, about eleven feet in length, and from four to six feet in breadth, being, when stripped from the tree, bent in the middle, and sat up as children put up a card, affording shelter against a shower of rain if you sit under it (Watson 1917: 30-31).

Phillip also noted that the hut displayed signs of being very recently occupied; Phillip believed they had de-camped on their approach. Around the abandoned camp site, Phillip noted:

...some of the bones of a kangaroo, and saw several trees that were on fire... I also found the root of a fern, or something like the fern root, that had been chewed by one of the natives; he could only have left the spot a few minutes; but we never saw any of them, and I believe their numbers in these woods must be very small. (Watson 1917: 31).

4.2 Resources

A variety of resources were available to the local groups within the Parramatta region. Edible and useful plants were distributed through the different vegetation communities of the Sydney area, vegetation groups predominantly eucalypt woodlands but also heaths, freshwater swamps and estuarine saltmarsh and mangrove communities. Food resources included the roots of ferns and orchids, yams, figs, mistletoe, geebung, apple berries, native currants, native cherries, native raspberries and banksia flowers. These vegetation communities were also inhabited by fauna such as kangaroo, wallabies, possums, gliders, bandicoots, wombats, fruit bats and numerous bird species (Attenbrow 2010: 62-84).

Fauna was hunted through a variety of different techniques, one such technique is described by Phillip below:

The bark of many of the trees were cut in notches, and at the foot of one tree we found the fur of a flying squirrel. Many trees were seen with holes that had been enlarged by the natives to get at the animal, either the squirrel, kangaroo rat, or opossum, for the going in of which they wait under their temporary huts, and as the enlarging these holes could only be done with the shell they use to separate the oysters from the rocks, must require great patience. Against several trees where the hole was near the ground, but too high to reach, boughs of trees were laid for to climb up by. We saw many places where the natives had made

fires, but at one place only were any oyster or muscle (sic) shells seen, and there not more than half-a-dozen, and no fish-bones, so that when they go inland they certainly do not carry any fish to support them. (Phillip 1892)

Other techniques include lighting tree hollows to smoke out animals, the broad scale use of fire to flush animals from cover, traps and snares to catch wallabies and bandicoots, and decoys and snares to catch birds (Gammage 2012; Kohen 1993: 10; Tench 1793: 82).

The presence of creeks and waterways was important for both subsistence and as landmarks. The Parramatta River is located directly adjacent to the study area and is a focal point for both Aboriginal land use, as well as an interaction point between Aboriginals and Europeans.

4.3 Material culture

Canoes were critical for access, hunting and fishing along the coast and rivers. This included at least the major waterways of the Cumberland Plain. Tench observed canoes on at least two excursions, the first in 1789 *'We also met with two old damaged canoes hauled up in the beach, which differed in no wise from those found on the sea coast'* (Flannery et al. 1996: 112; Tench 1789).

The typical tool kit on the Cumberland Plain consisted of stone flakes, ground stone axes, hatchets, spears, clubs, bowls and canoes (Tench 1961).

The main source of stone materials in the Sydney area were gravel beds of watercourses and conglomerate pebbles in Hawksbury Sandstone. The Cumberland Plain appears to have had a greater number and wider distribution of resource locations and a greater range of stone types suitable for the manufacture of tools than the coastal areas (Attenbrow 2010: 43-44). The silcrete gravels associated with the St Marys Formation would also have been highly utilised, a source available at multiple sites.

4.4 European interactions

Shortly after settlement of the first European colony in New South Wales, a second settlement was established at nearby Parramatta, originally called 'Rose Hill' in 1788. On establishing a settlement at Rose Hill, a garrison detachment was sent to erect temporary quarters, store buildings and minor fortifications to guard the settlement against possible incursion by Aboriginal people. Despite these initial fears, there appears to have been little conflict between Aboriginal people and the settlers at Rose Hill (Kass and Liston 1996: 26). Aboriginal people and settlers were often engaged in trade, with David Collins recording the nature of these transactions:

Since the establishment of that familiar intercourse which now subsists between us and the natives, several of them have found it in their interest to sell or exchange fish among the people of Parramatta; they being content to receive a small quantity of either bread or salt meat in barter for mullet, bream and other fish. To the officers who resided there this proved a great convenience, and they encouraged the natives to visit them as often as they could bring them fish (Collins 1798: 137).

This peace began to erode with the settlement of nearby Prospect and Toongabbie. In September 1790, Tench records a conversation he had with two Aboriginal "inhabitants of Rose Hill", the then name of Parramatta. According to Tench they:

"... expressed great dissatisfaction at the number of white men who had settled in their former territories. In consequence of which declaration, the detachment at that post was reinforced on the following day" (Tench 1793: 45).

Collins described the events that led to the decline in Aboriginal-settler relations at Rose Hill in June, 1791:

There were, however, among the convicts some who were so unthinking, or so depraved as wantonly to destroy a canoe belonging to a fine young man, a native, who had left it at some distance from the

settlement and as he hoped out of the way of observation, while he went with some fish to the huts. His rage at finding his canoe destroyed was inconceivable; and he threatened to take his own revenge... Three of the six people who had done him injury, however, were so well described by someone who had seen them, that, being closely followed, they were taken and punished, as were the remainder a few days later.

The instant effect of all this was that the natives discontinued bringing up fish; and Bal-loo-der-ry (Bolloderree) whose canoe had been destroyed, although he had been taught to believe that one of the six convicts had been hanged for the offence, meeting a few days afterwards with a poor wretch who had strayed from Parramatta as far as the flats, he wounded him in two places with a spear. This act of Bolloderree's was followed by the Governor's strictly forbidding him to appear again in any of the settlements; the other natives, being alarmed, Parramatta was seldom visited by any of them and all commerce with them was destroyed. How much greater claim to the appellation of 'savages' had the wretches who were the cause of this, than the native who was the sufferer? (Collins 1798: 138-139).

Hostilities between Aboriginal people and settlers began to decline by the 1810s. Devastated by dislocation and depopulation Aboriginal people became more dependent on settlers to provide them with food, clothing and shelter. While traditional lifestyle continued in more remote areas, many remnant bands of Aboriginal people began to congregate on the fringes of settlements. In the early 1810s, government and religious attempts to anglicise Aboriginal people commenced. Governor Lachlan Macquarie, from 1810 to 1821, pursued a policy of assimilation which aimed at encouraging Aboriginal people to abandon traditional culture and adopt a colonial life.

The first official scheme for the "reforming" of Aboriginal children dates back to 1814 in NSW, when William Shelly sought permissions from Governor Macquarie to establish the Black Native Institution in Parramatta where Aboriginal children would be trained in menial tasks. The scheme ended abruptly, shutting down nine years after it was established (Robinson 2013: 305). On 10 December 1814, Macquarie called for a meeting at Parramatta, to be held on 28 December, requesting the attendance of all Aboriginal people living between Port Jackson and the Blue Mountains. Macquarie hoped to instigate and promote a government sanctioned 'Native Feast', designed to attract Aboriginal people to the newly established Native Institution. The Native Institution aimed to prepare Aboriginal children for colonial life. The children learned religion, reading, writing and arithmetic. The boys were taught agricultural principles and practices, and the girls were taught needlework. The children demonstrated their skills at the annual Native Feast (Attenbrow 2010: 84).

The feast took place behind St John's Church and was attended by around 60 Aboriginal people of different affiliations. Aboriginal attendance at the feast grew in the following years, with some 300 people attending in 1818 (Dallas 2003:51-52). Though the last time the children presented their accomplishments at the Native Institution was in 1822, the feast was retained as a demonstration of the Government's goodwill towards Aboriginal people. Diminishing attendance in the late 1820s led Governor Richard Bourke to abolish the event in 1835 (Dallas 2003:54).



Figure 4-1: Plate 2 *Augustus Earle The annual meeting of the native tribes at Parramatta* (Source: Earle (1826 [?]))

Many of the policies that have shaped and impacted the indigenous and Torres Strait islander society were first implemented in Parramatta, which ties this location closely to indigenous people of Australia. One such example of this is the beginnings of the stolen generation through the assimilation policy, which occurred outside Parramatta town hall, and which has had lasting effects on the indigenous population right up until the current day. In acknowledgement of the past, Aboriginal people share a close connection to a number of institutions situated around Parramatta including the Native Institution, Parramatta Gaol, Parramatta park and the Women's Factory which all play a significant role in their history.

4.5 Native title

Darug descendants have been unsuccessful in claiming native title rights in courts. They incorporated as Darug Custodian Aboriginal Corporation under the Aboriginal Councils and Associations Act 1976 in the mid-1980s and have used this organization to help cement social relations between Darug descendants, their spouses and supporters. They have, in short, become a community and a legal entity and have subsequently instigated three land claims under the Commonwealth Native Title Act 1993 (Everett 2009: 54).

5. Archaeological context

5.1 Aboriginal register searches

5.1.1 Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System results

A search of Aboriginal objects, sites, and places registered on the AHIMS within the study area was completed by Alexandra Seifertova (Graduate Archaeologist, Jacobs) on 4 February 2020. The search had a radius of one kilometre. A total of 22 Aboriginal objects, sites, or places were identified within the search area (refer to Figure 5-1). An axe grinding groove site (AHIMS ID# 45-5-1110) is recorded 65 metres north-west of the MSCP (refer to Figure 5-1).

The majority of the sites located within a kilometre radius of the study area are artefacts sites (72 per cent), with 54 per cent being non-specified artefact scatters. A further nine per cent are isolated finds, and another nine percent represent artefact scatters (refer to Table 5-1). The remaining sites comprise two axe grinding grooves, one scarred tree and an area of PAD (refer to Appendix A).

Table 5-1: AHIMS results within one kilometre

Site types	Number of sites	Percentage of total
Non-specified artefact sites	12	54
Isolated finds	2	9
Artefact scatter	2	9
Axe grinding groove	2	9
Scarred tree	1	4.5
Potential archaeological deposit (PAD)	1	4.5
Non-specified artefact site with scarred tree	1	4.5
Non-specified artefact site with PAD	1	4.5
TOTALS	22	100%

5.1.2 Australian Heritage Database

The Australian Heritage Database (AHD) contains items of World, National and Commonwealth heritage items, including Aboriginal heritage. A search of the AHD was undertaken by Alexandra Seifertova (Graduate Archaeologist, Jacobs) on 29 June 2020 with no Aboriginal heritage places or items identified within a one kilometre search radius.

5.1.3 State Heritage Register

A search for Aboriginal sites on the State Heritage Register (SHR) was completed by Alexandra Seifertova (Graduate Archaeologist, Jacobs) on 29 June 2020. No Aboriginal heritage places or items identified within a one kilometre search radius.

5.1.4 Local Environmental Plan

A search of Aboriginal sites and places listed on Schedule 5 on the City of Parramatta LEP 2011 within a one kilometre radius of the study area was completed by Alexandra Seifertova (Graduate Archaeologist, Jacobs) on 29 June 2020 (City of Parramatta Council 2011). No Aboriginal heritage places or items identified within a one kilometre search radius.

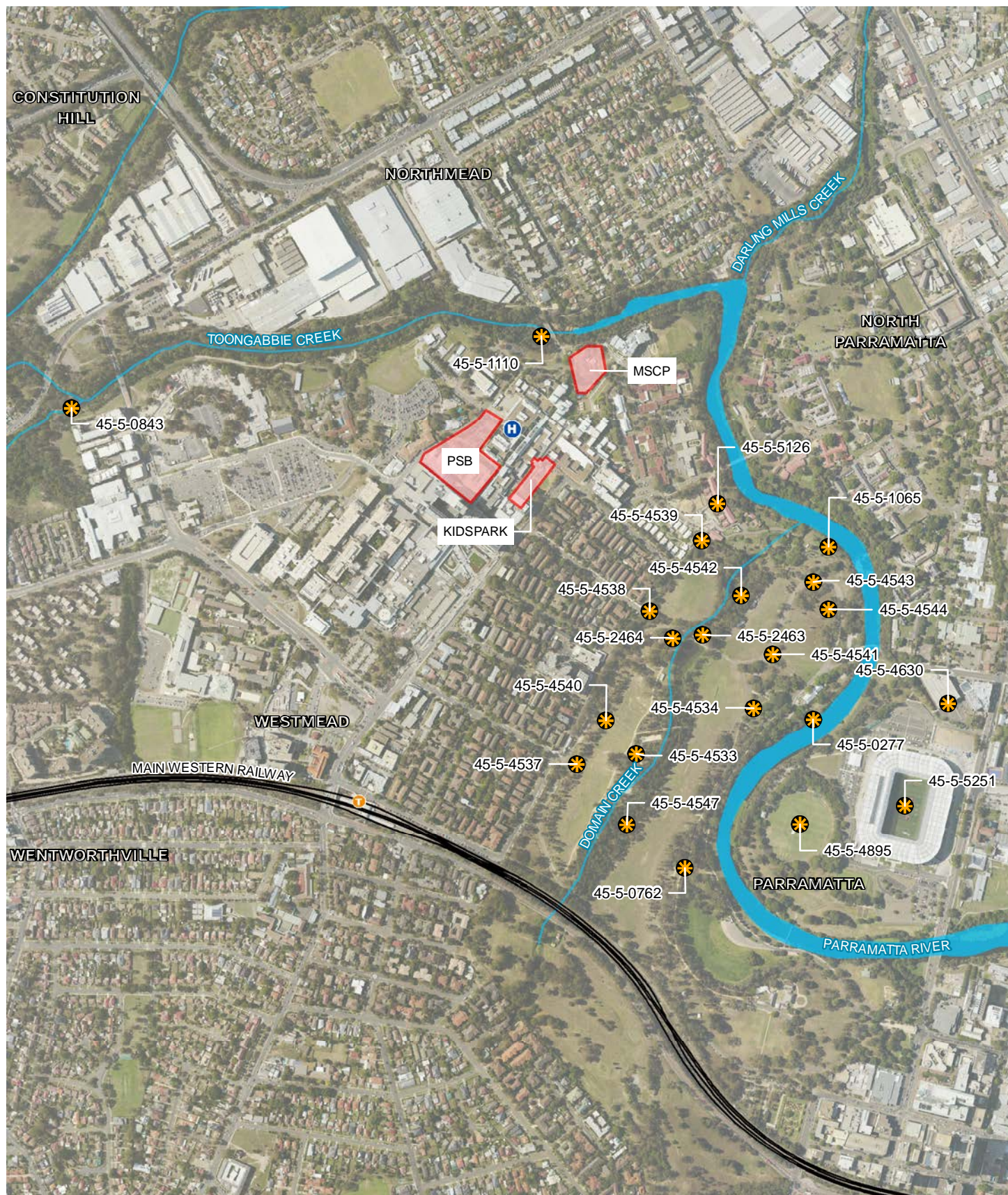
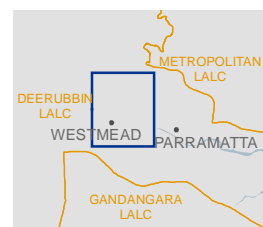


Figure 5-1 AHIMS Search

Data sources

Jacobs 2020
MetroMap 2020
© Department Finance, Services
and Innovation 2019



5.2 Previous land use

From circa 1790 until the mid-19th century, the study area was located within the Government Domain, and known as the “West Meadow”. It was used for agriculture, in particular for grain cropping and grazing. In the late 19th century, small private holdings took up much of the subdivided former domain, and Westmead became known for its orchards.

In 1906, the much of the land now comprising Westmead Hospital, the Children’s Hospital, Westmead and the Cumberland West precinct of the Cumberland Hospital Group, was resumed as part of the Parramatta Insane Asylum, and marked as the “Hospital Paddocks (Figure 5-2)”. Some of the land was still leased for orchards and aerial photographs from 1943 show that the area was largely rural in nature (Figure 5-3).



Figure 5-2: Plan for the Hospital for the Insane Parramatta showing Hospital paddocks. Red circle indicates current study area (Source: HLRV (1905))



Legend

Study Area



Data sources

Jacobs 2020
MetroMap 2020
© Department Finance, Services
and Innovation 2019



Figure 5-3 Historical aerial, 1942 (Source: SixxMaps)

5.3 Previous archaeological investigations

Previous archaeological investigations have allowed for an understanding of Aboriginal occupation within the area. In relation to the current study area, there have been several previous Aboriginal archaeological assessments that are of relevance. Their findings are as follows:

Table 5-1: Previous archaeological investigations

Reference	Distance from study area	Description
Higginbotham (2009)	Approx. 400 metres	Higginbotham (2009) conducted historical archaeological investigations on the eastern campus of the Cumberland Hospital. His investigations showed a historic archaeological feature which indicated a sand body may be present. The sand body had been sealed beneath a layer of fill. Higginbotham (2009) concluded that there may be deep sand deposits under Westmead.
Comber Consultants (2011)	Approx. 400 metres	An Aboriginal cultural heritage assessment was undertaken by Comber Consultants (2011) ahead of an upgrade of electrical infrastructure within the Cumberland Hospital, Hainsworth Street and Park Avenue, Westmead and Dunlop Street, New Street, Factory Street and Fleet Street, North Parramatta. Results from the assessment demonstrated that much of the area under investigation was located within a long-established hospital campus, containing numerous built structures, underground services much of which had been landscaped. Due to the high level of disturbance present, it was assessed that the area possessed low to nil Aboriginal archaeological potential.
RPS (2015)	Approx. 800 metres	RPS (2015) undertook an Aboriginal assessment prior to the construction of a MSCP and an at-grade car park to service the redevelopment of Westmead Hospital. Results assessed that the area occupied by the MSCP would have been a favourable habitation location for past Aboriginal communities and that artefact sites were possible. However, due to the extent of disturbance from past land use they concluded that there was little to no potential for evidence of Aboriginal occupation to remain.
RPS (2016)	Approx. 500 metres	RPS (2016) prepared an Aboriginal assessment for the CASB. This assessment covered both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage. Results from the assessment showed that the study area was conducive to habitation by past Aboriginal communities, but that the subsequent land use had likely removed all physical evidence. Though there is potential for artefacts to survive in disturbed landscapes, it was concluded that there was little to no potential for Aboriginal archaeological material to remain in the study area.

5.4 Predictive model

A variety of predictive models have been developed within the Cumberland Plain. Initial models by Smith (1989) demonstrated that sites are mostly found within 50 metres of creeks but may also occur elsewhere in the landscape. Following Smith (1989), other archaeological studies in the Cumberland Plain demonstrated that

locations with small numbers of stone artefacts on the ground surface can occur in any landform, but that buried deposits occur only in certain landform contexts predominantly associated with water resources. This idea was developed further by JMCD CHM (2007c) who demonstrated that stone artefacts on the ground surface can occur in any landform but that buried concentrations of stone artefacts associated with surface finds only occur in landforms predominantly in associations with water resources.

In addition to the overarching Cumberland Plain predictive model, Dallas (2003) developed an archaeological sensitive map within the Parramatta LGA. The map categorised archaeological sites into four categories (high, moderate, low and none). The archaeological sensitive map was updated in 2016 in order to reflect the current changing landscape. The four categories were reduced to two:

- High (all impacts require Aboriginal heritage assessment unless certain criteria of prior disturbance are met); and
- Low (no Aboriginal heritage assessment is required) (Parramatta City Council 2016).

Other changes from the 2003 mapping also included:

- change all areas within 200m of centreline of existing waterways to high sensitivity. However, areas within 200m of centreline of existing waterways that are currently designated no sensitivity are to be changed to low sensitivity as they represent completely disturbed or reclaimed areas;
- change areas of medium sensitivity to high sensitivity;
- change areas of no sensitivity to low sensitivity; and
- change the sensitivity rating of a number of specific allotments based on information now available and correcting errors in the original GIS mapping. The properties and their proposed nature of change are graphically represented in the Figure 2 shown overleaf.

In the 2003 mapping, the current study area was identified as low sensitivity (Figure 5-4). Following the mapping update in 2016 the low significance remained unchanged. The low significance represented the disturbed and reclaimed areas present in the study area (Figure 5-5).

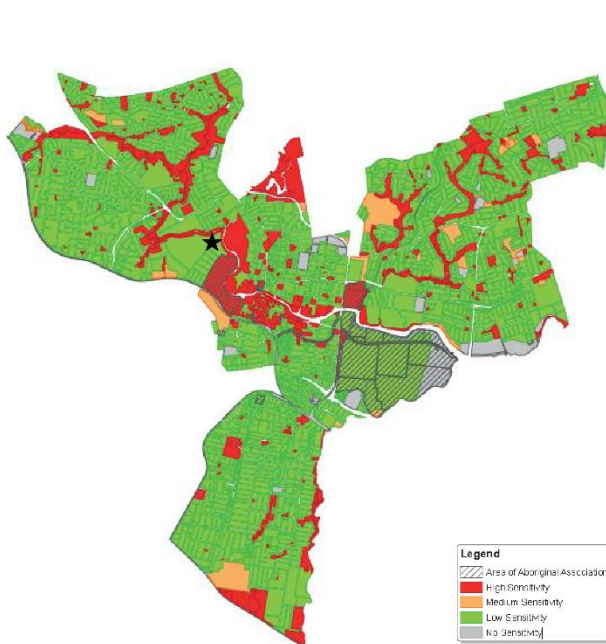


Figure 5-4: Dallas (2003) archaeological sensitive map. Black star indicates study area

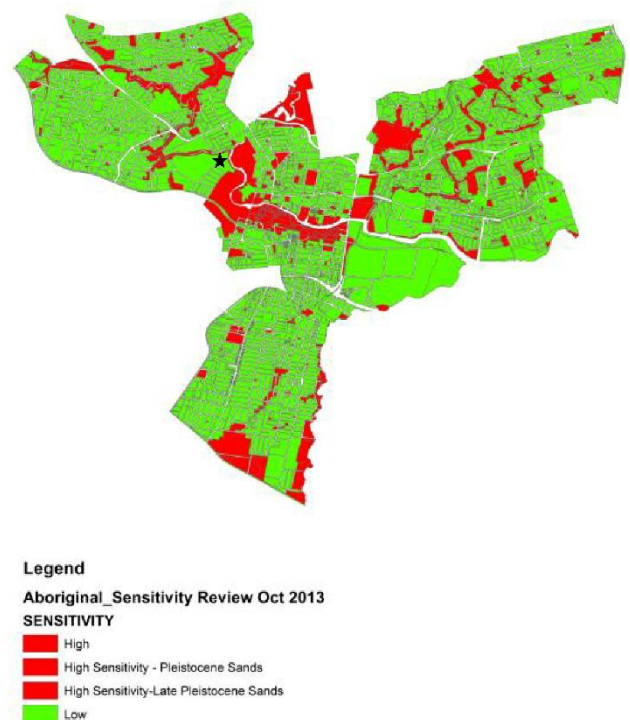


Figure 5-5: Parramatta City Council (2016) updated archaeological sensitive map. Black star indicates study area

Examining the Cumberland Plain predictive models and the archaeological sensitive mapping created by Dallas (2003) has informed site predictions for the study area. Toongabbie Creek and Parramatta River have been identified as a major landscape feature and likely focus of Aboriginal activity in the past. However, due to extensive disturbance from historical land uses and development within the area, the creek corridor has a high potential to contain little of the original creek terrace and integrity of archaeological deposit in these areas was likely to have been adversely affected. However, as Aboriginal material can be encountered in almost any context, the following predictions were made for the study area on the basis of the review of background information:

- Artefact sites may be present in the vicinity of Toongabbie Creek and Parramatta River;
- Stone artefacts are the most common site type across the Cumberland Plain and within the local area. It is therefore predicted that stone tools will be the most likely physical remnants of past Aboriginal land use (scattered and/ or isolated finds); and
- Previous assessments and AHIMS results have identified that silcrete artefacts dominate the archaeological record within the Cumberland Plain. Therefore, it is predicted the vast majority will be of silcrete raw material.

6. Site inspection

6.1 Timing and personnel

A site inspection of the study area was undertaken on 17 June 2020 by Deborah Farina (Senior Heritage Consultant, Jacobs). The site inspection aimed to assess the degree of previous disturbance in the study area and whether there are any remaining landscape features that would be likely to contain Aboriginal objects.

6.2 General physical context

The study area is highly disturbed urban landscape and contains Westmead Hospital; the Children's Hospital, Westmead; and associated buildings and infrastructure. No natural land surfaces were observed in any of the three precincts, with the PSB currently occupied by a multi-storey car park, the KIDSPARK by a landscaped garden adjacent to the entrance of the CHW and the site of the MSCP by the former Ronald McDonald House.

While Toongabbie Creek runs to the north of the hospitals, it is separated from them by fencing, a hard-surface walking track and thick vegetation.

6.3 PSB

The location proposed for the PSB is located high on the ridge on the north-western side of Hawkesbury Road and to the west of the entrance to the main CHW hospital building. A low-rise multi-storey car park currently occupies the site and is used for staff parking. It is adjacent to the new Central Acute Services Building (CASB) of Westmead Hospital (Figure 6-1) and at the rear of the Children's Medical Research Institute, which fronts Hawkesbury Road.

Aside from landscaped gardens, no natural land surfaces were observed in this location. It is assessed that there is low to nil potential for Aboriginal objects to be present at this location.



Figure 6-1: Location of PSB, looking south. CASB is at right (Source: Jacobs, 2020).

6.4 KIDSPARK

The proposed location of the KIDSPARK is in a forecourt to the immediate south of the main entrance to the CHW building (Figure 6-2). It comprises a landscaped open space with outdoor seating along Hawkesbury Road. A grassed area has been constructed with brick edging on what appears to be a mound of fill (Figure 6-3).

With no natural land surfaces observed, it is considered unlikely that Aboriginal objects would be present in this location.



Figure 6-2: Proposed location of KIDSPARK, looking north towards the main entrance of CHW (Source: Jacobs, 2020).



Figure 6-3: Proposed location of KIDSPARK, looking south (Source: Jacobs, 2020).

6.5 MSCP

The location for the MSCP is proposed to be the old Ronald McDonald House (Figure 6-4). It is proposed that this building be demolished and the MSCP erected in its place. The footprint of the MSCP will cover the existing footprint of the former Ronald McDonald House and some of the landscaped area, including the Children's Playground, at the south of the former Ronald McDonald House (Figure 6-5). It is separated from the Toongabbie Creek riparian zone by Labyrinth Way, which provides access from Redbank Road to the new Ronald McDonald House.

The riparian zone of Toongabbie Creek is steeply sloped and heavily vegetated. Adjacent to the Redbank Road bridge is an access point for a footpath that follows the alignment of Toongabbie Creek. Located within Toongabbie creek is AHIMS site #45-5-1110. This site, an axe grinding groove, was not visible due to the dense vegetation.

While the location of the MSCP is physically close to Toongabbie Creek, in terms of archaeological sensitivity it is clearly delineated from the existing riparian zone by the construction of the former Ronald McDonald House, the new Ronald McDonald House and Labyrinth Way (Figure 6-4).

The surrounding landscape has been landscaped, and the terrace surrounding Toongabbie Creek has been heavily modified. As such it is assessed that there is low to nil potential for Aboriginal objects to be present at this location.



Figure 6-4: Old Ronald McDonald House (at right), new Ronald McDonald House (at rear) and Toongabbie Creek (to the left of fence out of frame on left) (Source: Jacobs, 2020)



Figure 6-5: Landscaping in grounds of old Ronald McDonald House. Children's Playground is at right (Jacobs, 2020).



Figure 6-6: Access point to footpath from the northern side of Labyrinth Way, with Redbank Road bridge at left. AHIMS # 45-5-1110 is located under the bridge (Jacobs, 2020).

6.6 Results

The site inspection examined the study area for the proposed PSB, KIDSPARK and MSCP. No Aboriginal objects were identified during the site visit. The nearby grinding groove site (AHIMS ID# 45-5-1110) was not able to be relocated. Table 6-1 provides results of the site inspection. Across the entire project area, there is low-nil potential for Aboriginal objects to be present due to the disturbed nature of the ground surface. The area does not have a likelihood of containing Aboriginal objects that would be sufficient to trigger any further archaeological assessments.

Table 6-1: Assessment of archaeological potential

Locality	Landform	Archaeological potential (low, moderate, high)	Historical disturbance level (low, moderate, high)	Revised archaeological potential (low, moderate, high)
PSB	Ridge	Low	High	Low
KIDSPARK	Ridge	Low	High	Low
MSCP	Mid slope	Low	High	Low

7. Conclusions and recommendations

7.1 Due diligence assessment

The results of the desktop due diligence assessment and site inspection have demonstrated there is low potential for Aboriginal objects to be present within the project area. Table 7-1 provides a summary of the conclusions of this due diligence assessment.

Table 7-1: Due Diligence Assessment for this project

Due diligence question	Response
1) Will the activity disturb the ground surface or any culturally modified trees? If yes, then proceed to Q2	Yes. The proposed project will disturb the ground surface.
2) Within the Project area, are there any:	
a) relevant records on the Aboriginal Heritage Information Management System?	No, although there is one valid AHIMS site 65 metres from the proposed works, however it is located within the bed of Toongabbie Creek.
b) sources of information relating to the presence or likelihood of Aboriginal heritage?	Yes. Several previous reports have assessed the low likelihood of Aboriginal Heritage to have remained within the proposed works.
c) landscape features that are likely to indicate presence of Aboriginal heritage (including, within 200 metres of waters; within a sand dune system; located on a ridge top, ridge line or headland; located within 200 metres above or below a cliff face; within 20 metres of or in a cave, rockshelter or cave mouth)? If yes to a), b) or c), then proceed to Q3	Yes. Toongabbie Creek is located between approximately 40 metres to the north (MSCP), and 190 metres north (PSB) of the study area. Parramatta River is 400 metres to the east.
3) Can harm to the above Aboriginal heritage or landscape features be avoided by the activity? If no, then proceed to Q4	Yes. The Aboriginal heritage and landscape are within 200 metres of the proposed works, however the works are confined to a previously disturbed landscape.
4) Does a desktop and visual assessment confirm that there is Aboriginal heritage or likely to be? If yes, then further investigation and impact assessment is required.	No. A desktop assessment and site inspection indicate that there is low-nil potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage to be present. The landscape has been heavily disturbed by development associated with the hospitals and historical land use.

7.2 Recommendations

A search of the AHIMS site register, and review of the environmental, cultural and archaeological context, along with a site inspection has demonstrated that the study area has low-nil potential for Aboriginal objects and places. The study area is heavily disturbed from historical land use of the region for farming and agricultural purposes, and from recent development associated with the hospital.

The following recommendations are made if Aboriginal objects or sites are unexpectedly found during excavation.

- An unexpected finds protocol be put in place prior to the commencement of work (refer to Appendix B). This protocol is to be followed if a previously unrecorded or unanticipated Aboriginal object (including objects that are suspected to be Aboriginal objects) are encountered during project works.
- If human remains, or suspected human remains, are found during excavation, all work in the vicinity should cease immediately. The site should be secured and the NSW Police and the DPIE notified.

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Appendix A. AHIMS search

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Westmead Hospital ACHA

Client Service ID : 481593

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
45-5-5251	Western Sydney Stadium	GDA	56	314884	6257269	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Ms.Jillian Comber,Comber Consultants Pty Limited		Permits		
45-5-1065	Parra Park 3;PP 3;	AGD	56	314620	6257620	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Open Camp Site	102142,102196
	Contact	Recorders				Michael Guider		Permits		
45-5-1110	Redbank;Northmead;	AGD	56	314020	6258060	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	102196
	Contact	Recorders				Michael Guider		Permits		
45-5-0843	Finalysons Creek;Wentworthville;	AGD	56	313040	6257910	Open site	Valid	Grinding Groove : -	Axe Grinding Groove	102196
	Contact	Recorders				Michael Guider		Permits		
45-5-0277	Cumberland Oval;Parramatta;	AGD	56	314588	6257260	Open site	Destroyed	Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Scarred Tree	223,260,1018,102142,102196
	Contact	Recorders				Cook		Permits		
45-5-0762	Parramatta Park	AGD	56	314320	6256950	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -, Modified Tree (Carved or Scarred) : -	Open Camp Site,Scarred Tree	102142,102196
	Contact	Recorders				Val Attenbrow		Permits	3822	
45-5-4630	Parramatta Leagues Club PAD	GDA	56	314974	6257483	Open site	Not a Site	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		103589
	Contact	Recorders				GML Heritage Pty Ltd + Context - Surry Hills,Doctor.Tim Owen,Doctor.Tim Owen		Permits	3958	
45-5-4533	Paddocks Playground Parra Park	GDA	56	314323	6257378	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Ms.Tory Stening		Permits	3822	
45-5-4534	Parramatta Park - Location C	GDA	56	314568	6257473	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Annie Bickford		Permits		
45-5-4537	Parramatta Park - Location H	GDA	56	314199	6257357	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Val Attenbrow		Permits	3822	
45-5-4538	Parramatta Park - Location J	GDA	56	314351	6257676	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Val Attenbrow		Permits	3994	
45-5-4539	Parramatta Park - Location K	GDA	56	314460	6257823	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Val Attenbrow		Permits	3994	
45-5-4540	Parramatta Park - Location I	GDA	56	314260	6257448	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders				Val Attenbrow		Permits	3822	
45-5-4542	Parramatta Park - Location L	GDA	56	314542	6257709	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		

Report generated by AHIMS Web Service on 04/02/2020 for Alexandra Seifertova for the following area at Datum :GDA, Zone : 56, Eastings : 312969 - 314969, Northings : 6257062 - 6259062 with a Buffer of 50 meters. Additional Info : An Aboriginal assessment for CHW. Number of Aboriginal sites and Aboriginal objects found is 22

This information is not guaranteed to be free from error omission. Office of Environment and Heritage (NSW) and its employees disclaim liability for any act done or omission made on the information and consequences of such acts or omission.

AHIMS Web Services (AWS)

Extensive search - Site list report

Your Ref/PO Number : Westmead Hospital ACHA

Client Service ID : 481593

SiteID	SiteName	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	Context	Site Status	SiteFeatures	SiteTypes	Reports
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow					Permits	3994	
45-5-4543	Parramatta Park - Location N	GDA	56	314693	6257737	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow					Permits		
45-5-4544	Parramatta Park - Location O	GDA	56	314725	6257680	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow					Permits		
45-5-4547	Parramatta Park - Location F	GDA	56	314304	6257230	Open site	Partially Destroyed	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow					Permits	3994	
45-5-4541	Parramatta Park - Location M	GDA	56	314608	6257586	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -		
	Contact	Recorders	Val Attenbrow					Permits		
45-5-5126	Cumberland West	GDA	56	314493	6257901	Open site	Valid	Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : 1		
	Contact	Recorders	Comber Consultants Pty Limited,Ms.Jillian Comber					Permits	4363,4468	
45-5-2463	Parramatta Regional Park (IF1)	GDA	56	314462	6257627	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	102142,102196
	Contact	Recorders	J Steel					Permits	3994	
45-5-2464	Parramatta Regional Park (IF2)	GDA	56	314400	6257619	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -	Isolated Find	102196
	Contact	Recorders	J Steel					Permits		
45-5-4895	Old Kings Oval Artefact Scatter 1	GDA	56	314665	6257231	Open site	Valid	Artefact : -, Potential Archaeological Deposit (PAD) : -		
	Contact	Recorders	AECOM Australia Pty Ltd - Sydney,Artefact - Cultural Heritage Management ,Artefact -					Permits	4307,4461	

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Appendix B. Unexpected finds protocol

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Unexpected finds protocol

This protocol is to be followed if a previously unrecorded or unanticipated Aboriginal object (including objects that are suspected to be Aboriginal objects) are encountered during project works.

An Aboriginal object is defined by the National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 (NSW) as:

any deposit, object or material evidence (not being a handicraft made for sale) relating to the Aboriginal habitation of the area that comprises New South Wales, being habitation before or concurrent with (or both) the occupation of that area by persons of non Aboriginal extraction, and includes Aboriginal remains.

This definition includes stone artefacts, midden material, rock art, scarred and carved trees, and burials.

- 1) all ground-disturbing works in the area of the Aboriginal object(s) cease immediately on discovery of the Aboriginal object. The discoverer of the object will notify machinery operators in the area to ensure work is halted
- 2) the Aboriginal object will not be removed from the area, or disturbed in any way
- 3) inform the site supervisor and the development proponent of the discovery
- 4) inform the project archaeologist of the discovery. The possibility of obtaining a qualified opinion within a short period of time (from the project archaeologist or similar qualified person) to confirm whether the object is of Aboriginal origin will be considered at this point. A swift assessment of the object can preclude further steps in the protocol being carried out, for objects that are identified as not being of Aboriginal origin. If identification of the object cannot be obtained within a short timeframe, or if the object is confirmed to be an Aboriginal object, proceed to the next step
- 5) notify the following organisations:
 - Environment, Energy and Science Group of the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (former NSW Office of Environment and Heritage) (EESG)
 - The RAPs associated with the project (where appropriate).
- 6) if feasible, leave excavations open so that the location where the Aboriginal object was found can be assessed by the project archaeologist (or other qualified professional)
- 7) organise the assessment and recording of the finds by a suitably qualified heritage professional (such as the project archaeologist). This assessment will determine whether the Aboriginal object is from a new or previously recorded site, and will result in a lodgement of site information with the EESG
- 8) clarify and comply with any legal constraints arising from the discovery. This will involve seeking and complying with advice from the EESG. Unless advised otherwise by EESG, constraints will include a halting of all works in the area until a management strategy has been developed and implemented

- 9) develop and implement an appropriate management strategy. This will be done in cooperation with the project archaeologist (or other suitably qualified professional) and in consultation with the EESG. The strategy will be developed in consultation with RAPs where appropriate. The strategy must be approved by the EESG prior to being implemented. The strategy developed will depend on variables that include the assessed significance of the Aboriginal object and the assessed likelihood of further Aboriginal objects being present in the area
 - 10) where the management strategy for the area involves the resumption of works in the area, with or without salvage of Aboriginal objects, an AHIP would be required
 - 11) development works in the area can commence when stipulated by the management strategy.
- If human remains, or suspected human remains, are found during excavation, all work in the vicinity should cease immediately. The site should be secured and the NSW Police and the DPIE notified.